

eligible sites for patent slips, or dry docks. The Chinese influence and underhand work are still very busy in counteracting the best intentions of every body interested in opening Ping-yang as a treaty port.

The Honorable Augustine Heard did an excellent thing when he went to Ping-yang, last fall with the U.S.S. *Alliance*, and thence proceeded in a steam cutter of the man-of-war right up to the city, where he was received in full state, pomp and glory, as the guest of the Governor. What a difference between 1866 and 1891 in Ping-yang! In the former year the American schooner *General Sherman*, with a general cargo from Amoy, arrived off Ping-yang; the people on board were murdered, and the schooner was burned. Lieutenant Foulk, late of the U.S.N., and formerly *Charge d'Affaires* in Seoul, who visited Ping-yang, has shown that the unfortunate affair occurred through a series of misunderstandings and blunders, owing to faulty interpretations and unfounded suspicions. The U.S. frigate *Shenandoah* visited the inlet since, but the visit of the *Alliance*, whose name alone was a happy omen to the interference of courtesies that took place, has put an auspicious stamp on the late proceedings on the Tattung river, that ought to augur well for the future. Happily, Mr. Heard has in his Secretary of Legation, Dr. Allen, an accomplished diplomat who has been in the country since it was opened to foreigners, except during the time when he was Secretary of the Korean Legation at Washington; he knows the country and its people well, understands their language, and cannot be fooled by the wily Peking Mongolians, or their foreign catpaws. The coal mines close to the river received the full attention of Mr. Heard, and the splendid iron mines, close by can hardly be considered of less importance, not to speak of the rich gold mines further inland. But the great wealth of Ping-yang-do is in its fertile soil, and extensive forests; if opened to trade, Ping-yang would become one of the greatest sources of revenue for the Government, exchequer.

The Japanese, the principal business people in this country, are striving might-and-main to have Ping-yang opened, but that is just the reason why China is striving strenuously in the opposite direction, to the great detriment of poor Korea, who has to suffer most by the jealousy of her neighbors; Ping-yang opened, will pay in less than three years, through the Customs revenue alone, the petty debts of the kingdom, and make her financially independent.

This so-called suzerainty of China is a downright curse to this country, relying on its prosperity like a venomous incubus. It remains to be seen what weight Mr. Heard's visit will have brought to bear on the opening of Ping-yang; it is to be hoped a favorable one, because it is not only Korea which will profit by increased facilities of intercourse, but foreigners as well; it must not be forgotten that the staple articles of foreign import consist of English, American and other foreign piece goods; England coming in for the lion's share of cotton goods. Mr. Heard is the only Foreign Minister who has paid a visit to Ping-yang, but officials of the British and Japanese Consular Services have been repeatedly there, and also representatives of our local foreign firms, J. M. & Co., Messrs. Townsend & Co., and F. H. Muriel. Of Oldland the same may be said, as of Ping-yang-do; it is imperative necessary for the welfare of Korea that the opportunities of the rich and fertile north-west and south-west provinces of Korea should no longer be sealed up, thanks to the callousness and intrigues of Peking schemers, guilty of a dog-in-the-manger policy in this country, and the family-like feuds and pettiness of the treaty Powers has tolerated now for nearly a decade, since the opening of the country in 1885. Since the conclusion of the first treaties with Japan and America, ten years have actually elapsed already, not counting those with England and Germany, concluded by Admiral Wilkes, and Herr von Brandt, which were never ratified. When the time for treaty revision comes round, it is to be hoped that the opening of more ports on the south coast, the south-west and north-west coasts of Korea will be made a *conditio sine qua non*; the opening of the three experimental ports of Chemulpo ("Jenchun") Fusan, and Wonsan ("Yenchuan") has had such satisfactory results on the Government, and on the people generally, in rousing them from a several centuries' lethargic sleep, that too high hopes can not be coupled with the opening of additional treaty ports in Korea.

And when the time for treaty revision does come about a helping hand must also be extended to our helplessly murdered original constitution of the foreign municipality; it must be re-cast on the model of the well-working institutions of the "Model Settlement" *par excellence* in the Far East. The official members, who are not land-holders, must be eliminated and placed on a sounder footing, like your Consular Body, regarding municipal matters, and the authority of the Foreign Minister in Seoul being an official member of our Municipality must be done away with. Just fancy your Ministers in Peking being members of even Tientsin, or Chefoo, Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, and other foreign municipalities in China! It is the same of absurdity to aspire towards holding during their ephemeral residence in the country, any other possible position, than that of an ambassador being the municipalities; and, in case of their being land-holders, it is sheer nonsense, and an insult, that they should claim any more right, or a more privileged position, than other ratepayers.

The first number of the *Korean Repository* has appeared; it has been a long time coming, and should be able to put in a respectable appearance. It is to be hoped it will not be a matter of "new brooms sweeping clean," but that the fear of its blossoming into an organ of mutual admiration for classes and classes, and sectarianism, will not be verified. There is sufficient talent in Seoul (Chemulpo) not to be forgotten, if you please, to keep a journal in Korea going, without confining it strictly to missionary pens. The new venture has a clear field for operations, and has the opportunity of doing much good. I wish it success.

In natural circles I have heard expressions of opinion, which do not border on admiration, with regard to the alleged manner in which official notifications to mariners are being published. It would appear, mere hearsay, instead of a vessel being sent to verify the position of any danger to navigation. (I am referring to a two-fathom patch near the Watchers). By-the-by, coast captains and Japanese mail steamers are passing between the Watchers, where there is a safe channel for Admiral Richards and his flag ship *Imperial*, and not round the Watchers, where obsolete charts are being used. So it would appear that the Admiral not only sent no vessel to look after the missing steamer *Sandwich* *Pha Nang* but could also not spare even a tiny boat for verifying the charts here about, and would not allow the *Proprietor* to give any information for the public to the Press, relating to the sad *Namchow* disaster. My nautical friends are also taking objection to Korean islands being dubbed with foreign names; ask any sailor where "Button Island" is mentioned in a late official notification; he will stare in bewilderment, or laugh at you. The first charts of this port of the coast, swarmed with French names, the name of the present French Admiral on this station included, it being immortalized as "Hermann Island," but on the latest editions of the British Admiralty Chart most foreign names

have been eliminated, or given in brackets only, and the native names have been substituted, the most sensible thing that possibly could have been done.

Nothing wonderful to report! In port one Chinese and one Japanese gunboat, two Japanese and one Shanghai steamer; the latter being the *Ching-shan*, and by her I send you my best *chickens*—*Shanghai Mercury*.

WANTED—A CROWN DEFENDER.

Ever since Magna Charta announced that justice should not be sold, the richest criminals have always hired the best lawyers, while poor prisoners have had to plead guilty or else blunder along to almost certain conviction. The rich man can generally obtain an *alibi* and a cheque-book, with enough points to crowd a cattle-truck reserved for the Full Court; the underfed prisoner may have his interest guarded by a Judge, who can do no more than guess at the defence. Conviction depends in a large measure upon the worth of a prisoner's cheque-book, and although poverty *per se* is no crime, it commonly leads to conviction *therefor*. These statements are not entirely novel; we have heard something like them before on the stage and stump and elsewhere, but we use them for the purpose of indicating a plan of improving the administration of justice. Our present idea is that, until something better is suggested, all accused persons should be defended by a Crown Advocate employed to defend, just as the Crown Prosecutors are now employed to prosecute, and that no other advocates should be allowed to appear for the defence. This plan seems to be a little revolutionary and otherwise objectionable until you get used to it, but it has a lot of advantages about it, and it has a recommendation by analogy in its favour. Every reason in favour of prosecution at State expense and by a State official is at least equally strong as applied to criminal defence. In England at the present day only a certain number of crimes of strictly public concern are prosecuted by the State; in other cases the prosecutor has to look after the case himself and hire a lawyer to keep it going for him. Here are the faults of such a system, and the power it gave to the owner of much coin to buy "justice" in large quantities induced the adoption of the method now in vogue. In Australia the private prosecutor may not even hire a barrister to "assist" the Crown; however anxious the prosecutor may be to get a conviction he is not allowed to use his own coin for this purpose. All cases are prosecuted under this system with an even quantum of skill, but defence is "prepared" and conducted with the very highest skill and care, or else not conducted at all, according to the financial circumstances of the accused. But to the latter part of the rule there is one exception. Years ago it dawned in a vague kind of way upon the Judges that it was really not quite fair to a man who was being tried for his life, to be left to his own ignorance and helplessness in meeting the charge preferred against him, and the custom then obtained of "counseling" the youngest barrister who happened to be looking in Court, to defend the prisoner. Generally the prisoner was not much advantaged by this assistance, but the expedient gave an appearance of favour to the accused. Recently in N.S. Wales the practice was extended one long step further. Now, if any person accused of a capital offence is without means to employ counsel, a solicitor and a barrister are retained by the Crown and paid to undertake the defence. Parenthetically it may be mentioned that since the inception of the rule referred to, hardly any prisoners arraigned on capital charges have had any money for their defence; their sudden and almost universal poverty dates from the change in the practice. There is good as far as it goes, but logically its extension to cases not capital is necessary. If it is unfair to man or to his life to leave him without legal assistance, it is unfair to leave him on a charge involving penalty for life at similar disadvantage.

If a man accused of murder has a claim on the Treasury for means of defence, why should another man indicted for cattle-stealing be refused aid? The distinction is illogical. And on the other hand, as prosecutions are a public charge, why should not defence be so? Is the public more interested in proving one side than the other of a criminal question? The Crown pays a Judge to see fair play to both sides, and then pays a Crown Prosecutor to prove one side of the case to the Judge, while the other side of the case is left wholly to the arbitrament of the almighty dollar or the absence thereof. Crimes are of public concern. It is of public consequence that the guilty should be convicted and the innocent be acquitted, and these results will never be reached until all persons are defended, as they are now prosecuted, by a public official and with fairly level professional skill. The Crown Prosecutor should be the next addition to the Public Service.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

A correspondent replies to this:—In last week's issue you published an article with the above heading in which you demonstrate the necessity for a Crown Defender as the natural complement of the Crown Prosecutor. So far the theory is a good one, for when the Crown supplies an officer to work up the case against a friendless and penniless prisoner, it is absolutely fair that it should also supply a similar officer to work up the case in his favour—otherwise the jury never gets a chance to hear the defence, and the accused has no earthly show, whether guilty or innocent. But the plan has one great defect; it is incomplete. When the law arrests a friendless and impetuous suspect—and the individuals on whom the law drops are generally impetuous—they carefully put him in goal, and then it sends out a corps of trained detectives to hunt up all the facts they can find to convict him. They may distort the facts, or they may even forget them, or they may find out just enough of the truth to make a blinding case against the prisoner and stop there, whereas more complete investigation would have put the matter in an entirely new light. These officers supply the materials for the Crown Prosecutor—and though a lawyer may, at times, pull through without any materials, they are generally essential. Meanwhile the prisoner, being placed carefully under lock and key, has no opportunity to hunt up facts and witnesses on his own side. Even if he has money the detectives are not at his service—their business is to prove him guilty; and if he has no money neither the detective nor any other legal agencies whatever are at his service. Therefore, in an intricate case the Crown Prosecutor will be armed with all the evidence which the law can raise together, while the Crown Defender, having no outside assistance, will be left to paw the air and depend on rhetoric and fireworks and perorations. In many instances, such as that of Edward Bell, in Melbourne, the police begin by getting on a wrong track, and having found a prisoner, they build up a case to fit him, and obstinately refuse to consider even the possibility of his innocence or of anybody else's guilt. Under such conditions an innocent man can only save himself by finding the guilty one, through his own efforts and at his own expense. If Bell had been defended by a Crown official he would, in all probability, have arrived in goal just the same, unless that official had been aided by a detective department of his own, whose duty it was to collate his case and to hunt up all testimony favourable to the prisoner. The evidence was readily available; nearly every detective in the local force was convinced of Bell's innocence and of the real offender's guilt; yet only the

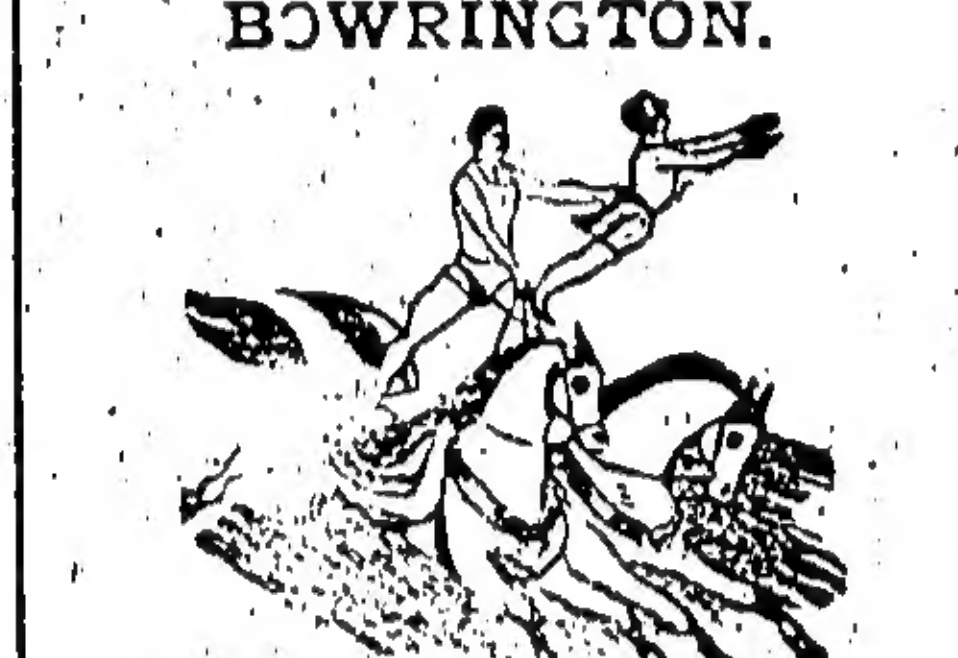
one officer who worked up the charge. But the business of the department was to secure conviction, not to demonstrate anybody's innocence; there was nobody to gather up the facts for the accused; and even had a Crown Defender been in existence, there would have been no channel through which these facts would ever have reached him—unless, indeed, that dignified barrister went forth in disguise and did his own police duty, which is a highly improbable circumstance. The Crown Defender, in fact, under present circumstances, would be a species of masked and unnamed legal ornament, without even a brief to travel upon. It is absolutely essential that such a functionary should be appointed, but along with him there must be created a separate detective department to prepare the case for the defence. A Defender without any defence is hardly worth having.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

| (From Messrs. Geo. Foulson & Co's Register.) | Today. |
|--|--------|
| Barometer—5.6. | 5.6. |
| Thermometer—4.5. | 4.5. |
| Thermometer—4.5. | 4.5. |
| Thermometer—4.5. | 4.5. |
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| Thermometer—4.5. | 4.5. |
| Thermometer—4.5. | 4.5. |
| Thermometer—4.5. | 4.5. |

Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.



CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE BABY ELEPHANT.
THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.
EXQUISITE BALANCING BY OUR JAPANESE.
THE CIRCUS IS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
PRICES AS USUAL.

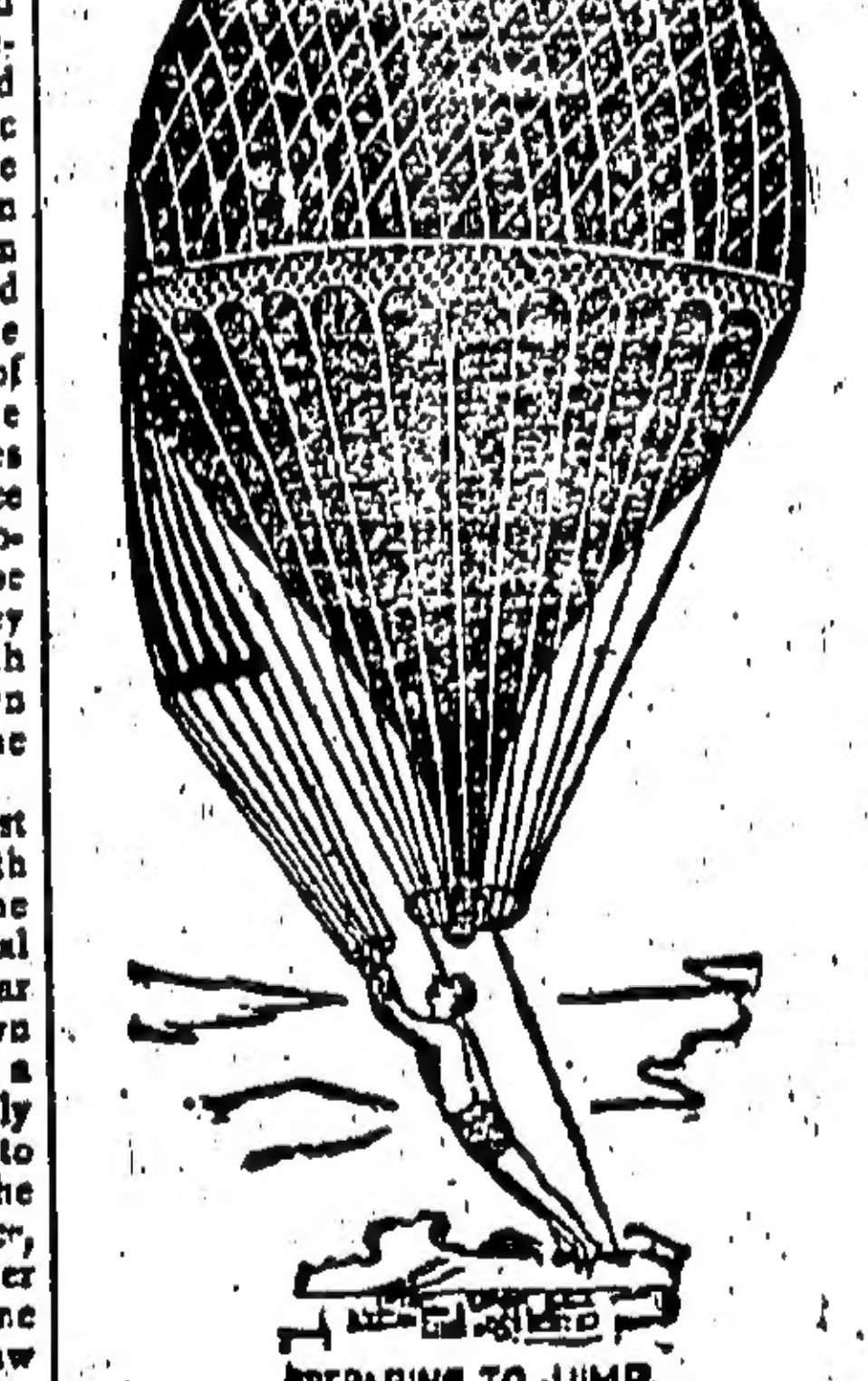
Box Plan at KELLY & WALSH.
MADAME WOODYEAR, Proprietress.
W. HARLAND, Manager.

Look out for
"GOOD DAY, BOSS!"
Hongkong, 19th February, 1892. [245]

PROF. VICTOR VALAZIE'S BALLOON ASCENT

AND
GREAT DROP FROM THE CLOUDS.

PROFESSOR VICTOR VALAZIE



PREPARING TO JUMP FROM THE CLOUDS

will make another ASCENT at BOWRINGTON, ON

SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 5.30 p.m. (weather permitting) WITHIN THE CIRCUS ENCLOSURE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
1st Class \$1.00
2nd Class 0.50
3rd Class 0.25
S. REICH, General Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1892. [276]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NANOA"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAE & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1892. [278]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SHORT RANGE Handicap Subscription CUP and SPOONS, (to one of which the Handicap allowances will apply) will be shot for on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Handicaps will be announced on the "Range," or sooner. Cup Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
YD. ROBINSON, Hon. Secy.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1892. [279]

Intimations.

HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS TAILORS SILKMEN FURNISHERS.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING.
IMPORTANT
CLEARANCE SALE,
NOW PROCEEDING.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1892. [277]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.
C. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER. TOKIO, JAPAN.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)
THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.
There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokyo are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.
RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.
C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

ROBERT LANG & CO.
DRESS SUITS.
NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM \$30, SILK LINED.
A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS.
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.
EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES.
EVENING DRESS HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERRINO.
EVENING DRESS SHOES AND PUMPS.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1891. [280]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.
HONGKONG,
(London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

PIANOS By all the best makers in the World.

PIANOS—New and Second Hand for Cash at HOME PRICES.

PIANOS purchased by MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS and ORGANS for HIRE from \$8 per month.

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MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS, TO BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE.

on SATURDAY, the 12th of March, commencing at 1 o'clock.

PROGRAMME:—

- 1—120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
- 2—Putting the Shot.
- 3—Wide Jump.
- 4—220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).
- 5—Bicycle Race (Half-mile Handicap).
- 6—Half-mile Flat Race (Handicap). Open to Soldiers, Sailors, and Police.
- 7—Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights.
- 8—Ladies' Punt, Half-mile Flat Race (Handicap).
- 9—High Jump.
- 10—Bicycle Race (Handicap). One Mile.
- 11—100 Yards Challenge Cup.
- 12—Quarter-mile Flat Race, open to European Police.
- 13—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
- 14—Mile Challenge Cup.
- 15—Veterans' Race, 200 Yards (Handicap), 10 years in tropics and over 35 years of age.
- 16—International Tug-of-War, 3 men a side.
- 17—Douglas Challenge Cup, Quarter-mile Flat.
- 18—Half-mile Steeplechase (9 jumps).
- 19—Consolation Race.

The Numbers do not necessarily represent the order in which the events will take place. Entries will close on FRIDAY, March 11th, 1892. Entry forms can be obtained from the Hongkong Club, Victoria Recreation Club, or Hongkong Cricket Club.
SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1892. [281]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having removed his residence to No. 90, WELLINGTON STREET, all CLAIMS against him personally, or against the CHEANG TEK KONGSEE (the late OPIUM FARM), as well as all papers and correspondence, should be sent to the above address.
KOH CHENG SEAN.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1892. [282]

NOTICE.

THE Annual SPORTS have been POSTPONED from the 15th to the 18th of March. The ANNUAL MEETING of the ATHLETIC CLUB will be held TO-MORROW, the 2nd of March.

A. DENISON.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1892. [283]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Eighth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February to 11th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1892. [284]

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LATE SURGEON-CAPTAIN R. H. SMYTHE, M.S.

ALL CREDITORS are hereby required to send in their Claims, and all Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, F. ED. BARROW, Surg. Lieut. Col. M.S., President of Committee of Adjustment.
Wellington Barracks, Hongkong, 13th February, 1892. [285]

YUNG KEE & Co., FROM SHANGHAI.

EXECUTE PAINTING, Colour washing, Polishing, Decorating and Ornamenting Rooms and Walls, French Polishing, &c., &c.
Furniture and Cabinet Makers.

Have just completed contracts and received satisfactory Testimonials from Victoria Hotel, Kowloon Club, Spanish Prisoners, &c., &c. No. 25, LYNN STREET TERRACE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1891. [286]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist. (Formerly attested Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS), HAS REMOVED TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dalrymple & Co., Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [287]

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

(MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS) E SERIES

is now offered for 2 dollars 50 cents each.

GENTLEMEN'S J SERIES @ \$4.75 EACH.

LADIES' " " " "

Inspection is respectfully invited.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891. [288]

To be Let.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES IN KNITSFORD TERRACE, containing 5 Rooms each and Bathrooms, Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [289]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

CRAIGIEBURN—Centrally situated, on extensive grounds, with one double and one single Tennis Court, containing 24 ROOMS, exclusive of Servants' Rooms, superior KITCHEN, GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC BELL and SPEAKING TUBE SERVICES.

MOUNT KELLET—TWO Comfortable FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES, one of which is FURNISHED.

Apply to MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Hongkong, 11th February, 1892. [290]

TO LET.

N.O. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

"TUSCULUM" MAGAZINE GAP. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co., Hongkong, 17th February, 1892. [291]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES known as Bowington Foundry, with 2 Dwelling House (6 Rooms). Also, A Large GODOWN, SHEDS and YARD. For further particulars, apply to YUNG KEE & Co., Hongkong, 10th December, 1891. [292]

Maths.

and class steamer and, 1st class on, rail, and
and class steamer and rail, also Storage, Fare
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The Steamers call at Victoria to land and
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Railway, Vancouver, B. C.
Parcels must be consigned to the Company's Office
with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the
day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage,
Freight, apply to
E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office, Reddy's Street,
Hornby Quay, 1st March 1912

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